# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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## CITY ITEMS.


THE

MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company

OF

NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM, AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy-holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,

No. 37 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

$50 Reward,

If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaint or illness without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of Life;
With our blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to ease their pain.

Our Father, whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all our ills;
The simple herb beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy Lea—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of change and health to thee.

Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Now Will Use Tobacco.

Their wives and sisters can find Christmas presents fit for their husbands, brothers and beaux at H. & W. Junkington's, Allegheny, third door from Suspension Bridge, where there will always be found, besides all the common varieties, a very choice selection of meerschaum, briar wood, and other pipes, cigar holders, &c., of neat and ornate design; a large and varied stock of smoking and chewing tobacco, and many of the popular brands of Cuban and American cigars.

The Howe Sewing Machine,

Most certainly take the lead of all others in a short time. It was awarded five premiums on work, at the World's Fair, 1862; four premiums for work and on the machine, at the New York State Fair, 1866. See the *Methodist*, of September 22d. A premium on the machine at the Ohio State Fair, 1866. See the Dayton *Journal*, October 19th. The only agency for its sale for Western Pennsylvania, is at No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

McClarran & McKennan's Durg Store

Have the finest stock of drugs;
Have the largest assortment of patent medicines;
Have the most elegant stock of perfumery;
Have the finest medicinal liquors;
Have the greatest variety of toilet soaps;
Have the best stock of brushes, sponges, &c;
and are selling them for less money than any other house. Don't forget, 85 Market street.

Garrett's Scotch Snuff

Can be bought for less money, wholesale or retail, at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, than elsewhere. Remember that, and go to 85 Market street.

Good Prunes,

Raisins, Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, Figs, Jellies, Canned Fruits, and Mixed Candies, at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. A call is solicited. GEO. BEAVENS.

Cheapest Mouse in America,

And the best goods in America, at the Opera House Shoe Store, justly celebrated and made famous by selling their goods cheap.

Cheapest in the City.

Poplin Plaids, Empress Cloths, French Merinoes, and Fine Dress Goods, at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market street.

Black Cashmere Long Shawls.

Fine Brochs, Paisley, Black Thibet, Stella, Fancy Plaids, Woolen Shawls, cheaper at Gardner & Schleiter's than elsewhere in the city.

Keep Your Feet Dry.

The only genuine water-proof Boots to be found in the city are at the celebrated Opera House Shoe Store.

Everything

In the Boot and Shoe line are sold cheaper than at any place else, at Gardner's Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 136, 138, 140 and 142 First street, Pittsburgh.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 89 Market street, for the Rev Wilson's great Remedy for Consumption—Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

Read, Read, Read,

Gardner & Schleiter's advertisement, and go there to buy your Dry Goods. 92 Market street.

Chinchilla Cloths.

New stock, cheaper than ever, Gardiner & Schliter, 92 Market street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No 89 Market street, for Coe's Dyspepsia cure and Cough Balsam. Sold cheap.

Fancy and Staple

Boots and Shoes, all warranted, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Greater Bargains

Than you can see in the world at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Pittsburgh Female College

Winter term opens, December 6th. Apply immediately.

Bathen Cloths,

Beautiful goods, only fifty cents. Gardiner & Schliter.

Black Silks.

New stock cheaper than ever, Gardiner & Schliter.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.


## The Georgia Legislature—Constitutional Amendment.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A correspondent at Milledgeville, Georgia, says that the reasons for the rejection of the Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of that State, were that there were no guarantees given that the admission of the State into the Union would end the agitation, and that the people consider it the height of ingratitude to disfranchise those who were soldiers. They have begun looking calmly at the possibility of negro suffrage. It is still revolting to them.

A bill has been under consideration in the Legislature looking to the establishment of common schools for whites and blacks throughout the State, and will probably be passed. Emigration from the North is encouraged, and much capital has already flowed in from that section.


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# SECOND EDITION.

## FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

## VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1866.

SENATE.

The Vice President presented a communication from the Governor of Vermont, certifying that Mr. Poland had been duly elected Senator from that State for six years.

Mr. Fessenden presented a communication from the Governor of New Jersey, announcing the election of Alex. Cattell, as United States Senator for that State; also, that T. F. Prelinghuysen had been appointed *pro. tem.* to act as Senator in place of Hon. Mr. Wright.

A communication was also received from the Governor of Vermont, announcing that Mr. Edmunds had been elected to fill the place of Senator Poland.

Mr. Cragin presented a communication from the Governor of New Hampshire, that Mr. Fogg had been elected Senator for that State.

The President of the Senate then administered the oath of office to the above named Senators.

On motion a committee was appointed to inform the House that the Senate was organized.

Mr. Sumner moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to regulate the elective franchise of the District of Columbia. It had been introduced the first day of the last session and extensively discussed. It had been referred to a committee, however, and had not been acted upon. He hoped it would be acted on now.

Mr. McDougall objected to it as being out of order.

The President of the Senate so decided.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that it had organized, and that a committee of three had been appointed to act with a similar committee of the Senate, informing the President that they were organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, Senate took a recess till half past one o'clock.

Mr. Anthony moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed, and that 30,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate, which was agreed to.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at twelve o'clock, noon. Speaker Colfax called the House to order.

Rev. Dr. Boynton, the Chaplain, then made a brief prayer, in which he invoked the Divine blessing upon Congress, upon all its proceedings, and upon all the high officers of the government, the President included. He also prayed that God would so direct all who have any influence over the destinies of the country, that harmony between all departments of the national government might reign—such harmony as might be had by the yielding of the right—but only such as comes by the yielding of those who are in the wrong.

The members of the Tennessee delegation who had not been admitted before were then admitted.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint a committee to wait upon the President and announce that a quorum of the House had assembled, and also that a committee be appointed to join the Senate committee, and to wait upon the President and announce that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed as committee, Messrs. Washburn, Morrill and Bingham.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, the Speaker was requested to assign a seat on the floor of the House to the reporter of the United States and European Telegraph News Association.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed and to be called the Committee on Freedmen, to consist of nine members and to have charge of all matters concerning freedmen, which was referred.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to repeal the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to punish and prevent lotteries," being the section which confers on the President the power of granting amnesty and pardon to rebels.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., a resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to lay before the House all correspondence between the State Department relative to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt.

Mr. Boutwell introduced, for reference, a bill to provide for the sale of gold, by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $200,000 of gold every Monday morning, in New York, in parcels not to exceed $10 00 each, and providing that no sale of gold be made in any other way, and that no such sales shall be made when the amount of gold in the Treasury does not exceed $200,000. Also, that public notice of the time and place of each sale shall be given in one newspaper in each of the twelve principal cities of the United States. Also providing that the Secretary may allow a commission to the person making such sales, not to exceed one-fifth of one per cent. of the amount sold. Also, that the Secretary shall, from time to time, invest the proceeds of such sales in interest bearing bonds of the United States, and that the bonds so purchased shall be marked "negotiable," and the interest thereon shall be invested in other bonds to be held and treated in the same manner. The fourth section provides that no collector of Internal Revenue, or any public officer, shall deposit the funds of the United States in any banking institution whenever his office or place of business is within two hundred miles of the Treasury of the United States or of an Assistant Treasury, or of any designated depository of the public money. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio introduced a bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress at 12 o'clock noon on the day on which the term begins—the first Monday in January, and on the second Monday in November next preceding the end of the terms for which the Congress is elected. The second section of the bill provides for the amendment of the act of July 15, 1866, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, &c., so that no member shall receive mileage for travelling to the place of the meeting of the Congress to which he is elected.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to create and organize a department to be called the Department of Internal Revenue, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate the pension office.

Mr. Warner, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, inquiring of the President whether any postmasters hold office in violation of the act for the organization of the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Farnsworth and Mr Stevens both moved in succession that the House adjourn, but the motions were lost, and the House remained in session until the reception of the President's message, which the Clerk proceeded to read.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the further reading until to-morrow. The motion was lost and the message was read.

When the reading had concluded, Mr. Washburn moved to print a number or extra copies of the President's message for the use of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

## THE FENIANS IN BOSTON.

## Head-Centre Stephens in Paris.

## SYMPATHY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

## Important Dispatch from Stephens.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A special from Boston to the *Herald* says: The Fenian Brotherhood here muster by the thousand, are regularly organized, and having full equipments for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the discipline they have undergone during the past six month has made them fit for soldiers. They are ready to go out on the war path as soon as the order is received.

There is no doubt that James Stephens is on French soil giving directions for the movements in Ireland and in this country. His arrival in Paris is known in this city.

The present efforts of Irishmen to take steps to redeem their Isle has the sympathy of the French Emperor, and it will not be astonishing to learn that the Irish Centre is in clandestine communication with his compatriots in Ireland at the hands of the French police, many of whom attend for that purpose.

It is reported that notwithstanding the embargo on the cable, a dispatch, in peculiar cypher, agreed upon when Mr. Stephens left New York, has been received from the great organizer, containing important information not yet made public, but which will be given at the time. It is supposed to relate to the exact time when the Fenian privateers shall start on their mission to cripple the commerce of England.

It is also understood that a demonstration is to be made by the Western Fenians in Canada, and a movement by New England Fenians from Vermont, in the event that the condemned Fenians are hung. Stephens holds the key to the whole movement, and anticipating that the British government would exercise censorship over the intelligence relating to the progress of the preliminary movements both in Ireland and in this country, has provided a successful plan, whereby he is enabled to advise, and be advised in all important matters. Collections of arms still continues here.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

### The Great Reform Demonstration.

### FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS IN THE PROCESSION.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 3.—It is estimated that at least fifty thousand persons were in the procession which formed the imposing feature of the Reform demonstration, which took place to-day. Nearly all the trades societies were out in full force, and marched to the place, meeting forty-seven of these organized bodies, together with various branches of the Reform League were in the line which were composed of four grand divisions, under the guidance of marshalls, and led by bands of music, banners, society insignia, &c. It was by far the largest and most important affair of the kind which has ever taken place in this country, notwithstanding the very unpleasant state of the weather.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the Stars and Stripes waved above the procession in many places, and was frequently and loudly cheered. The bands, too, seemed to have caught the inspiration of the occasion, and indulged in the production of national airs of a patriotic character. The meeting took place on the grounds of Brantfort House, a most convenient location.

LIVERPOOL, December 3, 3 P. M.—The Cotton market closed firm; the sales were 10,000 bales, including 10,000 to the trade; middling uplands 14¾d.

LONDON, December 3, 3 P. M.—The closing prices of American securities were United States Five-Twenties, 70½; Erie, 39½; Illinois Central, 76¾.

### Pardon Section Repealed—Bill Introduced.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The House has just repealed the 15th section of the Amnesty act authorizing the President to grant pardons, by a vote of 121 to 22. The vote is a fair indication of the tone and strength of parties in the present Congress.

A bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Boutwell, directing the sale of two millions of gold every Monday, and another by Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, providing for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March next. Both will pass by a large majority.

A bill has just been introduced in the House taking from the President all appointments of Revenue officers, and giving the appointing power to Chief Justice Chase.

### An Atrocious Outrage.

NEW YORK, December 3—An atrocious outrage was perpetrated early yesterday morning in Brooklyn, by a gang of ruffians, who entered a house occupied by a number of sewing girls, and after binding and gagging the terrified women and subjected them to the most revolting indignities; all were outraged in a horrible manner. Several arrests have been made.

### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad has just been sold to a party of Eastern speculators. The grants of lands to this Company comprise nearly one million acres of the best land of Kansas and Indian Territory. The new Company agree to build to a southern boundary of State within two years.

The wires of the insulated telegraph lines leading into Baltimore were cut yesterday just as the announcement was due that the President's Message was being read. Craig's agency charge upon an agent of the New York Associated Press the attempted contemptible trick, in order to delay the publication of the Message by the Craig supporting journals. The game did not succeed.

The demise of the New York *News* was announced last week. That was a mistake, as the journal still lives. It will issue a Sunday edition hereafter.

A. D. Briggs was re-elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

The newspaper company organized by Charles A. Dana in New York city, purpose issuing the first number of the proposed new daily journal in February next. The company has purchased the *Herald* establishment, with press and fixtures. It is thought the new quarters for the *Herald* will be ready by next January. Dana's company has a capital of nearly one half million dollars already subscribed.

Joseph L. Baugher, an Odd Fellow of very high orders, died yesterday in Baltimore.

Last week there were one hundred and eight deaths in Baltimore.

The Virginia General Assembly will meet to-day at Richmond.

The taxes on real and personal property collected in Brooklyn during the past eleven months amounts to twelve million dollars.

Two notorious bank robbers were "pulled" yesterday, in Jersey City. It is thought that they were concerned in nearly all the recent heavy bank robberies of the East.

Mr. Melvin, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., yesterday.

The suit of Clark vs. Brooks of the New York *Express*, action to recover damages from earnings alleged to have been held from the plaintiff, who was part proprietor, was up in the New York Supreme Court yesterday. Judge Daly, denied a motion for a stay of proceedings, and ordered the paper to be sold immediately.

Dr. Chapin's new church in New York, was dedicated yesterday.

The grand banquet given in honor of Congress last night at Washington was a complete success. The attendance of ladies was very small, since only those at the capital from distant States had been expected to attend. Gen. Walbridge presided.

Gen. Sheridan has given orders to our commanders on the Rio Grande, not to interfere in Mexican matters.

It is reported that Maximilian has returned to Mexico, and will endeavor to bolster up his tottering empire

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, made a speech in Boston last night, before the Impartial Suffrage Club.

### The Brazilian Railroad—The Cool Jokes of Col. Coolbaugh.

Railroad men hereabouts are not likely soon to forget the operations, in this city and neighborhood, of the so-called "Colonel" Coolbaugh. He was here last summer as the agent of the Brazilian government, sent to this country to employ experienced railroad men to go to Brazil for the purpose of running a railroad under the control of that government. Almost fabulous wages were offered conductors and engineers who would enlist, and as a large advance in gold was promised, besides free transportation to Brazil, not a few ambitious ones took the bait and engaged with his pr positions. A time and place of meeting were appointed, when the promised advance was to be given to those who had entered into the contract. The employees were there, but the contractor failed to put in an appearance.

At last he has been heard from. The following concerning him appears in a St. Louis paper:

When the steamer Platte Valley was last bound down the river she hailed at Cario as usual. Colonel Coolbaugh was the principal of her officers as a person of large business influence, and as desirous of a passage southward. He handed an express package to the clerk, Mr. Ishacs, to be kept in the purser's safe. The package was addressed to Colonel Coolbaugh, Cairo, and contained apparently $2,500. Mr. Isaacs had read in the *Democrat* of the more than honorable transactions of a General Coolbaugh, so called, and spotted the Colonel at once as the same person. The distinguished passenger took occasion frequently to speak of the immense amount of cotton, corn, &c., which awaited his order for shipment along the river, and when passing a certain point, called out to the pilot, from a man on shore if he was "getting that corn ready for shipment." Various little plans were laid to get the Colonel to produce money but without avail.

The bar-keeper was notified and shut down on him in the matter of credit. Vicksburg was reached and his wife and child disappeared, leaving behind his twenty-five hundred dollar package. It was opened, and there was displayed to the admiring gaze of not a few of Uncle Sam's bank checks.

We learn that the distinguished Mexican General or Colonel was the guest of Mr. Hendricks, of Cairo, with whom he had entered into a long and particular contract as to the re-shipment, rates, charges, &c., of almost fabulous quantity of cotton which he was about to send up the Mississippi. He was recently also a guest of the steamer Columbian, and it is averred that he succeeded in borrowing a sum of money from Captain Barnes of that steamer.

### Cutting Scrape.—The Wellsburg *Herald* says:

A cutting scrape occurred on Thursday evening in the lower end of town, on the way to the brew house, by a serenading party, between Shep Barnes and John McNabb, in which the latter was seriously cut in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of the former. The case was up for trial on Friday morning, but was postponed, without any confusion. Barnes was subsequently held over for trial at the March Court.—bail $500.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

### Severity Towards Roughs vs. Severity Towards Officers.

There is a great deal said against police officers in one way and another, and by various classes. A limited number of policemen—too small a number for the extent and character of the territory to be guarded—is allowed for this city. A row occurs somewhere, and the police are not, perhaps, promptly on the ground. Possibly all the officers accessible are on other duty, and not able, at the moment, to be on hand. No matter, any amount of swearing against such policemen is in order. An officer makes an arrest, is resisted desperately, and in order to retain his prisoner is obliged to secure him by force. Anathemas are breathed even by order to ing citizens, against the brutal policeman who will strike a prisoner. The officer makes another arrest and deals gently with his desperate captive, who takes advantage of the leniency shown, knocks his captor down and escapes. Words are not strong enough to express the contempt of the public for the milk and water man that lets a prisoner get the upper hand of him. And so it goes. Our small police force is expected to furnish an officer for every rough. The officers are to treat rowdies as considerately as if the rowdies were gentlemen, and they are to bear unresistingly all the abuse mud-darks can inflict, but never let a prisoner escape. Those easy conditions comprise the popular idea of a policeman's duty.

Now policemen are human beings. In their business, as in all others, there are men who do not attend to matters either promptly or well; who might do a good deal more to make themselves useful to the public, and a good deal less. Let such be reprimanded and punished. Let the authorities insist that the officers shall do all that can be reasonably be demanded of them, to make the performance of their duties perfect. But let the public, with a little common sense with their expectations. There are officers, doubtless, who are cowards, and so let prisoners escape them, when, with a little whole-some daring would have secured them. Let such be disgraced and dismissed, but let not too harsh judgment be visited upon a knot of two or three officers who fail to successfully fight an army corps of roughs and who do not triumphantly bring to the lock-up a rowdy through a point blank fire of brickbats, slung-shots and mud. Also, there are officers who are cruel, and who may, under certain circumstances, shamefully and needlessly abuse helpless prisoners. We believe that these are few, either in the "regular," the special, the independent, or the night force, but those who do exist should receive the severest punishment. But do not confound the wholesome force, or even violence necessary to make a prompt and effectual arrest of desperate ruffian with the mean cruelty that would maul a defenseless woman by the hair to the lock-up, or would kick a helplessly drunken man in the ribs to get him off the side walk. People strangely forget the direct circumstances under which most of these cases of alleged cruelty occur and the character of those who are the victims of the heartless policemen. No matter how notoriously desperate the ruffian who is arrested, or how strong the evidence that he was viciously determined on either getting away from the policemen or putting the policemen out of the way, the public grows tender-hearted as soon as it sees that a mud-lark has been struck by a policeman.

Now this tender heartedness is all nonsense. The police are required to maintain the order of the city. They are bound to do this they must occasionally use violence. Let them, so long as it is necessary and they do not use cruelty as well. And let the public have a care how it is led into the pernicious "thrumuullina" to get a blow from the shoulder than for a well-behaved officer to get a bloody nose and black eyes at the hands of said ruffian.

### Another Statement.

In Saturday morning's issue, we gave an item concerning a family difficulty, existing between Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Jones, of McClure township. Our article reflected somewhat severely on Mrs. Jones, and as we received our information from official sources, we supposed it to be unquestionably correct. We have since been informed, however, that we unintentionally did injustice to the lady. She herself alleges that she is far more sinned against than sinning, and that if all the facts were known, she would be found free from blame. We are also reliably informed, that the story of her vixenish resistance to the officer on the occasion of her arrest was a sheer fabrication, and that the officer, after a display of brief authority, permitted her to go by herself to the magistrate's office. The lady is a person of respectability and is well connected in the city, and we sincerely regret that *any* statement of this most unhappy family quarrel, should have found its way into our columns. Having now given both sides of the case, we drop it.

### Criminal Court.

The December term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday in the presence of a full bench. Judge Stowe delivered a very able and somewhat extended charge to the Grand Jury, who retired to their room and commenced their labors. A few cases of minor importance were disposed of, and the court adjourned at an early hour. During the session the commission of John Brown, Esq., the newly elected Clerk of Courts, was read by W. A. Herron, Esq., and the oath of office to the new incumbent took the required oath and entered upon the duties of his office. J. W. Snively, the incoming Recorder, and Captain Gray, Register, received their commissions also, and were sworn in. Sheriff S. B. Cluley was to have taken the oath required of him yesterday, but as there was a large amount of business under the old administration which he wishes to conclude before entering on his new duties, he deferred being sworn for a few days. He will assume his office during the present week.

### Barn Burned.

We regret to learn that, at about four o'clock yesterday morning, the barn belonging to S. Schoyer jr. Esq., at Swissvale, was destroyed by fire. The flames had made such progress before they were discovered, that they could not be checked, and the building was totally destroyed, a very valuable cow which was in the stable, was burned to death before she could be rescued. The loss will amount to about eight hundred dollars. The building was not insured. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A singular circumstance connected with the fire, is the fact that the evening before, Mr. Schoyer's horse, which occupied a stall in the stable, could not be induced to enter the building. He was led to the door and there balked, and it was only by forcing or coaxing could induce him to enter, and finally he had to be tied under a shed. His actions in the room remarkable, as the animal is usually exceedingly docile. His mysterious fit of obstinancy saved his life however.

### Three Commitments.

Last week Robert Scott was arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by Wm. Grier, Scott, it appears, stopped over night at a board, ing house on the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. He took his departure next morning, when Grier missed a valuable overcoat, and suspecting Scott to be the thief, he made the information as stated, and the accused was arrested. Grier's overcoat was found in Scott's possession, as was also two other fine overcoats. Two other boarders at the same house, named Harrison and Gallagher, lost overcoats on the same night, and learning of scott's arrest, they called the Mayor with affidavits, filled the coats as theirs. They then made information against him, and two more commitments were yesterday morning lodged against him. He is also charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons and a vest from Harrison.

### Amusements To-Night.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—Mr. J. W. Wallack in the intensely interesting drama of the Iron Mask.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Yankee Locke, who appears in two characters in "Green Mountain Boys." Afterpiece, "Forrest Rose."

MASONIC HALL.—LaRue's inimitable minstrels, the best which has for a long time visited our city. A splendid programme offered to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rev. J. Vaughan, the celebrated Irish orator, delivers a lecture to-night on the "Wrongs of Ireland."

**Hearing.**—Mayor Morrison yesterday gave a hearing in the case of Sherlock, Gorman and Carttito, the three travelling tinkers accused of abducting the three little girls, Lawler, Maloy and Hannon from their homes in Buffalo. The accused affirmed that they had taken the little Lawler girl out of the Buffalo work house, and the other two from the alms house. The hearing resulted in the case being dismissed and the children being remanded to their guardians. The men promised to take the children to Buffalo if they desired to go.

**Shoe Larceny.**—Of making many thefts there is no end. On Tuesday evening Messrs. Dilmy, Gregg & Co., wholesale shoe dealers, at No. 97 Wood street, set six cases of shoes out on the pavement, to be sent away for shipment. They were not sent, and after a time the boxes were brought into the store again. Only five were found, however, the sixth having been stolen. The stolen box contained sixty-six pairs of shoes, amounting in the aggregate to $114.60. No trace of the thief has been obtained.

**Man Hurt.**—Yesterday morning a man named William Salmon, a carpenter, employed in repairing the roof of Zug & Co.'s Iron Mill, in the Fifth ward, at the foot of Walnut street, suddenly slipped and fell to the pavement, a distance of twenty feet. He was taken up and removed to his dwelling on Pike street, and Dr. H. C. Christie called in. It was ascertained that no bones were broken, though the entire left side was severely bruised. The injured man is about fifty years of age.

### The Railroad Death—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Identification of the Remains.

The jury empannelled by Coroner William Clawson to investigate the causes of the death of the unknown man found, as stated in yesterday's paper, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; above the Sharpsburg Bridge, met yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office to hear the testimony in the case. The evidence elicited was as follows:

*John Chambers*, sworn.—Am track walker on the Allegheny Valley Railroad; was on the road on Sunday morning; walked up the track from the Sharpsburg bridge between seven and eight o'clock; found the body of a man this side of Haight's Run. He had his arm and head cut off; did not know the man; he lay in the middle of the main track, parallel with the rails, and on the flat of his back; found a part of his coat and laid it over him to cover him as he was all stripped, and walked my track up the road; about one hundred yards from the body I found the head all broken to pieces; met a woman, and told her of the body, and she left the track and, as I heard, told others of it; did not find the face; did not remove any portion of the body; when I came back to the corpse I saw Mr. Green, the boss of the second section, coming towards me; Michael Cane was also coming, behind Mr. Green; we lifted the body away from track and left it by the river side; covered him up and left him.

*Benj. M. Conner*, sworn.—Am conductor of the oil train, which arrives at Lawrenceville at 2:45; and was on the train on Sunday morning; just this side of Haight's Run, I saw something lying on the track, but not till we got close to it; asked the engineer what it was and he thought it was a lump of coal; were going at the rate of ten or fifteen miles per hour. As we went over the object, I saw something fly from it as it struck; thought it was a lump of coal; I thought no more of it, and put our train away at Sharpsburg. After we backed in I looked in the new conductor, thinking there might have been an accident possibly, but saw nothing and thought it was all right. The coal train had passed about an hour before, and supposed it was a lump of coal; thought not aware of the matter till Sunday afternoon, when I heard of the accident.

*C. R. Church*, sworn.—Am engineer on the oil train. Was coming in on the train on Sunday morning; saw something black on the track near Haight's Run siding, and thought it was a lump of coal. When we got to town I looked at the cow-catcher to see if there was any thing wrong, but no marks except a mark as if we had struck something hard. Thought then that it was merely a lump of coal; the engine is No. 8. First heard of the accident this forenoon. Was probably one hundred and fifty feet from the object when we first noticed it; had not the slightest idea of its being a man. If I had supposed it was a man we might have come very near stopping, but could hardly have stopped entirely.

*Michael Shay*, sworn.—Am a laborer; live above the bridge beside the railroad; was awakened up at about two o'clock and had my door open; heard a noise passing the door and going up the track; heard the train coming down about fifteen minutes afterwards.

*Officer A. S. Nipple*, sworn.—Am at No. 1, H. Devore's this morning; a young man came in and said that from the description given the corpse was that of a man named Stewart; shortly afterwards Amanza Stewart's brother came in, examined the body and clothing, and commenced weeping, saying that the body was Amanza's; identified the body by every article of clothing in the pockets; found a key missing since Saturday night; sent for Amanza's brother-in-law then, who came and also examined the body; he could not recognize the face, but identified the clothing as the one that had belonged to himself, and which he said he had given to Amanza two weeks before. He stated that they were neighbors of Mrs. Stewart and had been sent by her to identify the body. One of them had seen Amanza the evening before and Mrs. Stewart had left the house in the morning in the clothes. Before they saw the body they gave a full description of Amanza's clothing and it corresponded exactly in that of the clothing worn by the deceased. Young Stewart also stated that on Saturday night Amanza started for the salt works to a party. The family resided in Forest street, Fifth ward, and removed the remains to their residence for burial. The deceased was a machinist by trade.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased, Amanza Stewart, came to his death on the 2d of December by being accidentally run over by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad in Collins township.

### Not Guilty—The Case of Rev. W. D. Seigfried.

Our readers will remember the excitement caused some time since by the arrest of Rev. W. D. Seigfried, a Baptist clergyman, in Philadelphia, charged with gaining the confidence of a female with whom he was travelling, representing her as his wife, and afterwards fraudulently obtaining from her a large sum of money. Mr. Seigfried, who is known in this community, denied the charge emphatically at the time, but he was required to enter bail for trial before the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia. The result is given in the following letter, written by Mr. Seigfried, dating in Zanesville, Ohio, and published in the *Courier* of Friday last. The letter is dated Philadelphia, November 24, and is as follows:

*Dear Brother*: You, with others of my friends, have waited long to hear from me in regard to the result of infamous proceedings against me in this city. Now that about two months have rolled away since this outrage was perpetrated. This has been, to me, of the most painful and trying character. During the time, however, I have been resting ready for, and patiently awaiting a trial. I have been abundantly sustained by Divine grace, and encouraged to retain manifestations of the sympathy and confidence of my brethren and friends, for which I shall ever feel grateful. I am now enabled to send you the following report:

The case was called up, the third time, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the prosecutrix could not be produced, after search being made for her. The bill was submitted to the jury and a verdict of not guilty was rendered to-day.

The infamous woman well knew the nature of the testimony that could be produced against her, and she was liable to a prosecution for perjury. I am prepared to convict her of perjury upon no less than seventeen points. Well might she flee.

I had secured a number of most respectable witnesses who were waiting a telegraphic summons, to come and testify to the following points:

1. That I was not with the prosecutrix at the several hotels, etc., as charged by her, and did not support her at those places.

2. That she was not a resident nor boarder at any one of the places named by her, upon oath, in the cities of Pittsburgh or Wheeling.

3. That she is a woman, from sixteen years of age, notorious as a common prostitute and a thief. To this *her own mother testifies.*

4. That she *never* had the sum of money of which she supposes I wronged her.

5. That her mother, (whom she repeatedly) declared was dead, and, at her death, left her $5,000, is now living, and was ready to appear as a witness for me. The mother is a respectable woman, living at Pomeroy, Ohio.

6. That she, (the prosecutrix), has served a term of one year in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for larceny.

I cannot, now, summon living witnesses to these points, but I can and will obtain affidavits and other documentary testimony, and make it public in such manner as shall be deemed best.

Neither the Church nor the Conference of Baptist ministers to which I belong, have taken any action in my case, but have shown great confidence and sympathy. It is due to them, (and I have requested it), that a Council of the Church and Conference be called to investigate this matter, and announce the result to the public. When this shall be obtained, a full history of the affair, with affidavits, &c., will be published. You shall have a copy.

Yours, truly. W. D. SIEGFRIED.

### Burglary.

The Zanesville *Courier* says: The office in Messrs. Sturgiss & Green's Mill, Duncan Falls, was broken into on Wednesday night last, by some burglars, and the iron safe in the office blown open with powder, from which, however, they got little or nothing for their trouble. An entrance into the office was effected through the door which they pried open with an iron bar which, with a sledge hammer they had previously stolen from a blacksmith shop in the vicinity, made the safe door knob. They was broken off with the sledge, and into the safe door through key hole powder was placed, which was afterwards exploded, tearing the door to pieces. The thieves ransacked the books pretty effectually, but failed to discover a $500 U. S. bond, placed between the leaves of the day book, and got ninety-three cents belonging to the temperance society of the place for their trouble.

### Promotion of General J. A. Ekin.

We were informed yesterday, by our friend Col. John P. Glass, that new honors have been visited upon Brevet Brig. Gen. James A. Ekin, U. S. V., the able and efficient Quartermaster at Washington, D. C. He has just been appointed Deputy Quartermaster General, with lineal rank in the regular army of Lieut. Colonel. Few men from this section have risen to such distinction through actual merit and ability. Indeed we believe Col. Ekin to be the *only* military gentleman that entered the volunteer service from this neighborhood, who rose to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the regular army. He has established a national reputation, and his present advancement is but new evidence of the honest and faithful manner in which he has attended to his duties during and since the rebellion.

**A Conjugal Threat.**—Yesterday morning Alderman Morrow was waited upon at his office by one of the two Mrs. Smiths residing in this county. Mrs. Eliza Smith, of Oakland township, came before him and made information charging her husband, Robert A. Smith, with assault and battery. She alleged that her husband had become angry with her, and in his wrath had threatened to split her brains out. Mrs. Smith embraced the opportunity previous to the threatened consummation to make the information as stated. The accused was arrested and held for a further hearing.

### Bradford and the Officers.

On the 28th of November last, Chris. Bradford, a well-known Third warder, visited the saloon of Frank McLaughlin, on the corner of Tunnell and Wylie streets, and requested liquor, which was refused him by McLaughlin. This had the effect of exciting his ire, and he began to smash up things generally, breaking the door, etc. McLaughlin called a number of officers, who, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in arresting Bradford. McLaughlin, without the charge of malicious mischief, and Bradford was discharged.

On Saturday he had a hearing before the Mayor on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by David Buchanan, one of the emergency police engaged in his arrest. It was clearly proven that when the officers attempted to arrest Bradford, he threw himself on his back in the gutter in about two feet of mud, and began kicking all who went near him.

On the part of the prosecution some five or six officers, who were engaged in the arrest, were head, among them M'Mullen and Barry, of the "regular" force, and Buchanan, Owens, M'Grady and Heasley, of the "special." All these testified to the manner of the arrest and of the desperate resistance made by Bradford, and that hernadic violence was used towards him, except as to the use of the "nippers," which was rendered necessary by Bradford's actions. Several of the officers were kicked by Bradford after he threw himself into the gutter, and Buchanan was kicked and severely wounded in the face. The mother and sister of the prisoner came around the officers, as well as a considerable crowd of both sexes, and a good deal of crying and loud talking ensued. Arriving near Grant street, he being found that the prisoner would not walk, a wagon was procured, and Bradford brought to the lock-up. Health officer Williams corroborated the testimony of the police officers, that they did not abuse the prisoner, either by kicking or beating him, as had been alleged. The only abuse he got was done by himself.

Officer Buchannan, it appears, received a kick in the face, hence the charge. Bradford was required to enter bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance for trial.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Bradford proceeded to the office of Alderman Strain, and made information for an aggravated assault and battery against Officers David Buchannan, Edward Owens, Daniel McMullen, John McGrady, and Mr. Heasly. In the information it is alleged that "the said defendants did collectively unlawfully, did commit an aggravated assault and battery upon him, by kicking, striking, beating and jumping upon the affiant, using upon him deadly weap

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 4, 1866.


### TO YEARLY ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the large amount of advertising patronage with which we are favored, and for which we are duly thankful, and the increase of our circulation, altogether beyond our present means to supply as promptly as we ought, we find it generally inconvenient, and sometimes quite impossible, to insert changes for yearly advertisers, unless left at our counting-room before seven o'clock in the evening.

### THE PRESIDNT'S MESSAGE.

The most significant peculiarity in this document is the addressing of it to the very bodies whose constitutional function the President but recently, most unsparingly impeached; which he denounced, as not constituting a legitimate portion of the national authority; as being an excrescence, "hanging on the verge of the government;" and which he threatened, by a summary use of military power, to sweep out of existence.

After this, the most commendable thing about it is its comparative brevity. But, even in this connection, this must be said of it, there where amplification is indulged, as on the subject of reconstruction, a rigid condensation would have been an improvement; and where curtness is exhibited, as on the question of the contemplated Mexican entanglement, larger degrees of fullness and frankness would have been advantageous.

It will be seen that the President adheres to his distinctive Policy, and reads Congress a smart lecture for not submitting to his dictation in reference to it. The manner of this lecture is sufficiently objectionable in itself; but the fact that he presumes to lecture Congress on a matter which is no concern of his, and on which the authority of the two Houses is complete and exclusive, is yet more offensive. In other parts of the message, as in the paragraph relating to a claim of a citizen of the United States for spoliation on the high seas by the French authorities, the President seems to understand well enough that his duty is discharged, and his power in the premises exhausted, by simply presenting the case to Congress, and leaving it to adopt such measures as it shall deem just and salutary. If he had acted with the same moderation and circumspection in regard to reconstruction, the solution of the problem would be much farther advanced than it now is, and, perhaps, would be entirely wrought out.

It is due, however, to candor to say that the President, after rehearsing his Policy, and fortifying it with exploded arguments; after denying, by the clearest implications, if not by direct statements, the right of Congress to do anything but accept the scheme by him marked out; concludes his Message by urging "harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the government," and by suggesting that "each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other." These expressions, taken by themselves, sound well enough. But, let material facts be looked at. No attempt has been made by any man, or collection of men, to abridge the rightful authority of the President, or to hinder him in the performance of any part of his official duty. He violently invaded the department of legislation; denied the just authority of Congress as the law-making branch of the government; and undertook to give his rescripts, in multiplied cases, the force and effect of statutes. So far as definitely appears, he still proposes to do this. Under these circumstances, what is essential to "harmony between the co-ordinate departments?" Clearly nothing, but for the President to recede from the false position he maintains, and to confine his efforts to the execution of the laws as he finds them. So soon as he shall do this there will be no contention between him and Congress, and the work of restoration will go on rapidly and satisfactorily.

If, however, by these suggestions of "harmony" and "co-operation" the President intends, even in an ungracious way, to indicate a desire to cease his crusade against Congress and the loyal States and people whose representatives sit in the two Houses, we are in a mood to welcome the indication. Concord between the President and Congress is desirable, but only on conditions which fully recognize the right of the loyal people, through their chosen representatives, to control the destiny of the republic.

What the President says about complications with Mexico is not sufficient to appease anxiety, but only to intensify it. The feeling is wide-spread among thoughtful men that sinister influences and expectations are at the bottom of the deep intrigue, the wavy surface of which is only exposed; that vast financial speculations have been hatched, in which Heads of Departments and their intimates are embarked, and that these are to be prosecuted under pretense of a cause of national concerament, and at the risk of a foreign war. Doubtless, Congress, as in duty bound, will thoroughly investigate this matter, and lay the facts open to public inspection.

It will not escape attention that the President makes no allusion to the pending Constitutional amendment. He quietly ignores its existence.

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NOT A FEW of the democratic journals are strongly exercised over rumors to the effect that most, if not all, the members of the Legislature of their party, have bargained to help elect a republican to the United States Senate. What gives plausibility to these rumors is the fact that democratic members have a weakness in that particular which renders them peculiarly liable to suspicion. They have never had an opportunity to sell themselves on that question which they did not improve; and never failed to make the sale good but once, and then the terrors of mob law had to be called in to keep them within the party lines. If any body has tempted them this year, we doubt not he has found them willing; but we do not believe any body has pandered to their weakness by tempting their cupidity. General CAMERON denies having opened negotiations with them, or being inclined in that way. Governor CURTIN protests that he has not sought their alliance. A virtue which nobody tempts must be weak indeed if it fails.

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For a month past the writers of Washington specials have expended no little ingenuity in manufacturing reports as to the contents of the President's message. Whoever has read that document, with a recollection of those specials in his mind, must be deeply impressed with their unreliability and general worthlessness.

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—The Cincinnati *Commercial* thus describes J. Madison Bell, the colored poet of Toledo, who lately gave readings in Cincinnati:

"Mr. Bell is a tall, powerfully-built man with a large, well-shaped head, good countenance, and fine, resonant voice, over which he has acquired perfect command. He is easy and graceful in his manner, and expresses feeling with his vocal organs, more than by the ordinary means of gesticulation. Judging by his color it is probable that his African blood predominates, and in listening to his verses it is perceived that the rich imagery of the Orient finds a natural expression."

The *Commercial* says his audience were for two hours held spell-bound with the beauty and power of his imagery."

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For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

### The Senatorship.

MESSRS. EDITORS—An editorial article in your paper of this morning is calculated to do serious damage, purposely or not, to the party partial to the nomination of a Western man to the Senate of the United States. If the nomination is to be conceded to the East, then, unquestionably, the contest lies between Cameron and Curtin. But the people of the West are not satisfied to lay aside their claim for the election of either one of these parties. They have a choice, and they mean to make that fact appear. They know that the Allegheny delegation *have the decision of that choice* in their hands, and they mean to hold them to strict accountability for the manner in which its determination is reached.

You say that "no enthusiasm has been kindled in his (Williams') behalf." In whose breast then, pray, has any enthusiasm been kindled? Has Curtin excited any? Has Cameron? And Has Curtin excited any? Has Cameron? And has any one of all the communications which you have received, has there been a suggestion in favor of *any* man other than the influence of your Please, before sending the claims of a candidate when *you* must come in direct conflict with the preference of another local paper, believing itself to be a representative organ, to suspend decisive expression upon this point until the people are heard from. N.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years, with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision; also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
Corner Market street and the Diamond,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞Price of Remedy $5.00. Pamphlets furnished free of charge. Sent by mail anywhere by JOSEPH FLEMING, on receipt of $5.2. de3:mTW

Itch! Itch!! Scratch! Scratch!!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" NEVER KNOWN "TETTER"
"ITCH" TO FAIL "TETTER"
"ITCH" IN CURING THIS "TETTER"
"ITCH" TORMENTING "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"
"ITCH" COMPLAINT. "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"

Cures Itching Piles, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Rash, all Skin Diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by M'CLARAN & M'KENNAN, 85 Market street; GEO. A. KELLY, 37 Wood st., and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., Pittsburgh. KANE & DEUIT, Alleghen. au23:2:TTS

TO THE DEBILITATED AND THE DECREPID.—For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of nature, whether occasioned by sickness, fast living, constitutional decay, old age, or any other physical or mental cause, the one thing needful and indispensable is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out in the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative seems, as it were, to lift the sufferer out of the slough of Despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect. An old farmer in the Valley of the Monongahela writes thus to Dr. Hostetter: "I can compare the operation of your Bitters upon me to nothing but the effect of a rain after a long dry spe l in the fall of the year. The rain falling on the meadows starts the second crop of grass, and your wholesome medicine seems to have started a second crop of life and spirits in." And this is truly the effect of this grateful and powerful preparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or whose strength has been impaired by sickness or age, find it a most efficacious and delightful Tonic, and it is administered with great success in marasmus or wasting of the flesh in young children. In fact, it is a much better and surer cordial for the nursery than anything advertised specially for that purpose.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

☞A GRAND FENIAN MILITARY BALL

Will be held at

**City Hall, Thursday Even'g, Dec. 6th.**

Among the invited guests, General O'NEILL, of Ridgeway notoriety, has signified his intention of being present.

The best Music which the city affords will be in attendance.

Cards of Invitation and Admittance, $1.00. de1

☞LECTURE BY THE REV. J. C. DICKEY. IN THE FIFTH U. P. CHURCH,

Corner Webster and Washington sts.,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 6th, 1866, for the Benefit of the SABBATH SCHOOL.

Subject—AIM AND SUCCESS.

Admission 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. de4

☞PLYMOUTH CHURCH FAIR AND FESTIVAL, AT CITY HALL.

Dec. 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The Ladies of PLYMOUTH CHURCH will open to the public on the days above mentioned, a

GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

And will offer for sale, USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES—TOYS, CONFECTIONARY, ICE CREAMS, OYSTERS, &c.

The New England Kitchen

Will be open, and all the OLD AND YOUNG FOLK will be at home, in good old fashioned costume, and will furnish BAKED BEANS, PUMPKIN PIES, DOUGHNUTS, APPLES, KNIVES TO WHITTLE WITH, &c., &c., &c.

A Programme of

SPLENDID TABLEAUX

Will be offered, in which THIRTY YOUNG LADIES, holding THREE HUNDRED YARDS OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE, will WEAVE A BOND OF UNION not easily broken—a unique and beautiful sight.

*A FIRST-CLASS DINNER*

Will be furnished each day, to all who will come for it.

A BRASS BAND

Will be in attendance, and other Music will be offered.

Admission Tickets..... 25c.
Dinner Tickets, and no extra charge for admission..... $1.00
Season Tickets..... 1.50

☞All articles will be sold at reasonable prices, and no advantage will be taken of the occasion, or of our friends who shall visit us.

de3:099:7:5:10:11

☞MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee would respectfully announce that

DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE

Will deliver the fourth lecture of the course, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 6th, 1866.

Subject—TRAVELS ABROAD AND PERSONS WHOM I MET.

Single tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cts. extra. Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 6th, at 10 o'clock. No other person can secure more than 12 seats.

Only holders of Parquette checks will please pass in at the upper door.

JAMES B. SCOTT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. B. MORGAN, C. F. HERBERT,
BENJ. F. JENNINGS, O. E. SCAIFE,
W. MILLER, Committee.

de3:088

☞AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LIBERTY STREET.

Lecture to be given by the

REV. FATHER JEREMIAH VAUGHAN, OF COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND,

On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 4th, 1866.

SUBJECT—"THE WRONGS OF IRELAND."

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the Book Stores on Fifth street, or at the door.

Proceeds to be applied to the building of a Roman Catholic Church in the County Clare, Ireland.

no29:099

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary upon the estate of JAMES KELLY, deceased, late of the County of Allegheny, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay, to MARY KELLY, Executrix [James Kelly, deceased. de1:pd2w7 No. 89 Palo Alto street, Allegheny.

WILL BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF STOCKS to be sold THIS EVENING, at the second floor of the Commercial sale Rooms, 108 Smithfield street.

☞Shares Tradesmens' National Bank;
15 " Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
de4 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and Steam Packing, Gaskets and Rope of all sizes, at the India Rubber Depot, 74 and 76 St. Clair street. (no22) J. & H. PHILLIPS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS about the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets, floral Designs, &c., on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes.

de1 JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

THE FIRM OF HIPPELY & MUTTERER

Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by ISAAC HIPPELY, of the firm. Any claims against Mr. MUTTERER will be settled by him.

ISAAC HIPPELY.

December 4th, 1866. de1:pi

HOUSE AND LOT IN ALLEGHENY AT AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE.—The House and Lot No. 53 Webster street, opposite the Penitentiary, will be sold on the premises, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, at 2 o'clock. The house is brick, six rooms, well finished, papered, grained; with water, gas, bath, range, garden, outhouses, and very comfortable. Persons in want of a neat, desirable dwelling in a quiet neighborhood, are specially invited to inspect these premises prior to the day of sale. Possession given April 1st. Terms cash.

de4 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

JUST RECEIVED AT ORR'S JEWELRY STORE, 37 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

A fine assortment of

*Plated Spoons and Forks,*

Of the best manufacture. I have also on hand a well selected stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY, which I am selling low for cash. Give me a call. de4:1:TUF

LADIES' FURS, *MISSES' FURS, GENT'S FURS.*

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT THE

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE OF McCORD & CO., 131 *WOOD STREET.*

de3

CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING,

Located on Second st., Second Ward, Pittsburgh.

EIGHT ROOMS.

Lot 20 by 63 feet to a paved alley 12 feet wide.

Price $6,000. Apply to

STEEL & WILSON, BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, de1 No. 66 Smithfield Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND Fancy Cloakings,

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO., 25 Fifth Street.

de4

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if the lot of BARRELS and TWO BUNDLES HOOP IRON are not removed from the premises of the PENN'A. SALT MANUFACTURING CO., at NATRONA, stored there in 1862, by Messrs. HEYDRICK BROS., of Cincinnati, within one week after expiration of time of advertising this notice, the same will be sold to pay charges, on DECEMBER 13th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

By order of H. PEMBERTON, Supt.
WM. R. McKILLIP, Asst. de1:d6t

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 619 December Term, 1866. In the matter of the application of the Great Western Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City for a Charter of Incorporation.

And now, to wit: Nov. 30th 1866. Petition filed after being presented to and examined by the Court, and the objects, articles and conditions therein set forth and contained appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, it is ordered and directed that said writing be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and that notice of said application be given as required by law, in a new-paper printed in the City of Pittsburgh and county of Allegheny, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to the Court to grant said Great Western Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City a Charter of incorporation, and that said charter will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions hereto be filed in proper time.

FROM THE RECORD. JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

All persons interested will please to take notice of the above order of Court.

A. WIEDMANN, de4:p2 Attorney for the Association.

CHAS. B. BARR. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

☞Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand no17:o25

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing and Wrapping Papers.

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President. JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer. SAMUEL RIDDLE, Sc. retary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John B. Swingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock. no29:088

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FINE STOCK, ADAPTED FOR Holiday Presents, OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES for Ladies and Gents;
CHAINS AND GUARDS;
ELEGANT SETS, in various settings;
GOLD AND SILVER PENS;
SILVER SPOONS, VASES, URNS;
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.,

JOHN MITSCH, No. 112 Federal St., Allegheny.

no26:065

FOR SALE—One-fourth Interest in the *Kittanning Rolling Mill,*

To an acceptable partner. Apply to

W. H. BRICKELL, Of MARTIN, BRICKELL & CO., de3:o100 No. 80 Water street.

$25. BARTLETT $25.

SEWING MACHINE,

Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address

PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 323 Hummit street, Toledo, Ohio. de3:pi

SHOE, HARNESS & CARRIAGE MAKERS should see the new

Grover & Baker No. 1 Sewing Machine

Before buying elsewhere. It is the best for their use. For sale at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED have removed the office of the HOPE OIL WORKS from 35 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on CAMPBELL'S STREET Brownstown, where they can hereafter be found.

Postoffice Address 836, Pittsburgh.

no2:116 DUNCAN & WILLIAMS.

CRESSON SPRINGS COMPANY.

The creditors of said Company will please send their bills immediately, duly authenticated, to

A. S. BELL,

no27:o73 No. 144 Fourth st et, Pittsburgh.

25 BBLS. VENETIAN RED, English, received and for sale by

GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., no29 Wholesale Druggists, 57 Wood street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

I HAVE RECEIVED MOST OF MY STOCK, and offer to the Trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS OF VARIOUS MAKES

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine my Stock, as I can

OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

JAMES BOWN, No. 136 Wood Street.

no15:o18

IMPORTANT TO BRICK MAKERS.

80,000 Brick *IN TEN HOURS,* With Eight Men!

SWORD'S STEAM POWER BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Pittsburgh Brick Machine AND BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.,

For the Eastern, Middle and South-Eastern States.

THE MACHINE IS SELF-TEMPERING, costing only $1,500, (right to use being proportioned to the extent and population of territory), is run by an 8 inch cylinder engine, works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in steel moulds, requires only eight men to dig the clay, feed the grinder, take away the brick and bake them in the yard, and makes brick as fast as you wish to run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of making is from 45 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAYING Machine in use.

A machine may be seen in operation in our yard at Glenwood four miles above the city, on the north side of the Monongahela river, reached by the Connellsville railroad.

Machine, Yard, County and State Rights for sale. For full information, apply for circulars, in person or by mail, at the office,

No. 20 Fifth Street, and the Office,

250 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. M. KIER, President. A. ACKLEY, Vice President. W. M. McCRACKEN, Treasurer. S. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—S. M. Kier, A. Ackley, W. M. Brickel, John Aiken, W. M. Culp. de4:p5

JAMES E. STRICKLER..... C. H. MORLEDGE.

IRON CITY SPICE MILL.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

Near Penna. Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

Having recently purchased the above Mill, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue the manufacture of PURE SPICES and GROUND &c., which we will be able to furnish to WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. Also, COFFEE and GROUND NUTS ROASTED to order on short notice. RYE FLOUR and FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

Aiming to deal fair we solicit the patronage of the public.

R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mills, will be found on hand at the mill at all times to attend to the wants of customers.

STRICKLER & MORLEDGE. no27:074

HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,

Manufactured by

WHITE, BROS. & CO., New York.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent,

No. 1 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton Factory Oil, | Dark Machinery Oil, |
| Woolen Mill Oil, | Dark Engine Oil, |
| Light Col'd Engine Oil, | Dark Car Oil, No. 1, |
| Light Col'd Screw-Cutting Oil, | Dark Car Oil, No. 2, |

no26:067

JOHN PALMER. THEO. P. ANSHUTZ. WM. PALMER.

PALMER, ANSHUTZ & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

No. 61 *Market Street,*

Near Fourth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

no24:o62

$100 BOUNTY

PROMPTLY COLLECTED BY

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

no29 No. 98 Grant Street.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of JOHN WHITEHOUSE, late of said county, deceased:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before me, JOS. H. GRAY, Register of Wills, &c., in and for said county, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at said Register's office, at Pittsburgh, then and there to take out Letters of Administration on the estate of said John Whitehouse, deceased, or show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted to HARRISON RITCHLEY, or some other fit person.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Pittsburgh, this 24th day of November, A. D., 1866.

no 6:061:dc1061:wT JOS. H. GRAY, Register.

ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER.

A Superior Article,

FOR SALE BY

GRAFF & REITER, Sole Agts., 215 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

no23:86

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

Is the Ultima Thule of Mechanism. Please call and examine it at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY.—We have on hand the finest stock of

POCKET CUTLERY

In this city. Also,

HollowGround Razors

In Endless Variety.

WM. N. OGDEN,

Agent Pittsburgh Cutlery Company,

Nos. 67 and 69 *Fifth Street.*

(DISPATCH BUILDING.) oc13

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG and JNO STACY, under the style of ARMSTRONG & STACY, Coke Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of JNO STACY from said firm. The business of the firm will be settled by CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, who alone is authorized to collect all debts and pay all indebtedness of said firm.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG. JOHN STACY.

I recommend my former partner, CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, to the former customers of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN STACY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30th, 1866. de1:

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JAMES T. SAMPLE

HAVING BOUGHT THE WELL KNOWN DRUG HOUSE IN CORNER OF FEDERAL AND ROBINSON STS., ALLEGHENY,

Will keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds of

DRUGS,

And which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the two cities.

Prescriptions carefully prepared by a first class druggist.

All kinds of PERFUMERY and FANCY SOAPS on hand. oc9

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of JAMES HEANEY, late of said county, deceased:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before me, JOS. H. GRAY, Register of Wills, &c., in and for said county, on or before SATURDAY, the 8th day of December next, at said Register's Office, at Pittsburgh, then and there to take out Letters of Administration on the Estate of said James Heaney, deceased, or show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted to one or more of the creditors or some other fit person.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of November, A. D., 1866.

no4:o16:dw5 JOS. H. GRAY, Register.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL

HAVE IN STORE A

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF Plaids, Shawls.

SILK, VELTET & CLOTH MANTLES.

Merinos, Poplins, Silks, Balmorals, Blankets, Dress Goods.

21 FIFTH ST.

de4

Go to ROBERTS', No. 16 Fifth Street,

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

They have just received a large and well selected stock of

FINE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DIAMONDS,

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER WARE, PARIAN GOODS, FORKS AND SPOONS, TABLE CUTLERY,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CLOCKS, VASES, &c.

And a very large stock of

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

From the best Manufacturers and the

*VERY LATEST STYLES.*

Do not forget the Old Stand

NO. 16 FIFTH STREET.

no23:o65-1y

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

NECLICEE SHIRTS, Muslin Shirts, Silk Underwear, Merino Underwear, Wool Underwear, Merino Half Hose, Shaker Knit Half Hose, French Suspenders, American Suspenders, FANCY SCARFS, SCARF PINS, SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SHIRT PINS, NECK TIES, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS, IMITATION LINEN DO DO LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCH'S.

F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth St.

de1

$60

Weed, Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

BEST IN USE.

THIS IS WHAT $60 WILL DO.

$60 Machine will Hem, Fell and Bind; Braid, Tuck and Cord; Gather and Quilt; Make a Beaver Cloth Overcoat; Make a Frock Coat; Make a Satin Vest; Make Cloth Pants; Bind Shoes; Will do every description of Dress Making.

$60 Machine will do all kinds of Family Sewing.

$60 Machine will run over seams without breaking needles or skipping stitches.

$60 Machine will hem a linen both sides.

$60 Machine is the cheapest machines by 20 per cent. in use, and will sew faster, if not superior to any Machine in the market, he can return it and have his money. Warranted four years.

AIKEN KNITTING MACHINE

Will knit 12 pairs of socks in a day.

Braid and Embroidery Stamps for sale and stamping done.

Also a model for casting ladies and children's dresses. Any person can learn from it.

AGENTS WANTED.

☞All kinds of family sewing done.

R. H. LONG, Agent, 112 Grant street, opposite Cathedral. PITTSBURGH, PA. no17:T,T,S

MURDOCK & PUTNAM,

Are daily receiving at their

GENT'S FURNISHING STORE, 72 Fifth Street,

Nearly opposite Post Office.

All the new and elegant styles in

SCARFS, TIES, BOWS AND HDKFS, Gent's Underwear, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, Robes de Chambre, Fine Shirts and Collars,

Everything to complete the Gentlemens' Wardrobe.

MURDOCK & PUTNAM.

no3:145:TTS

WM. W. BARCUS.....GEO. S. GRAFF

BARCUS & GRAFF,

96 Liberty Street, DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PRODUCE,

*Fresh and Choice Articles,* AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Our aim is to keep a

First-Class Family Grocery,

And make it a SATISFACTION to ALL who may favor us with their patronage, in QUALITY, PRICE and DESPATCH.

*BARCUS & GRAFF,*

96 Liberty street, corner of Perry. se21:dk13:TTS

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS, E. HYDE'S SONS

Are now prepared to manufacture

COTTON YARN, CARPET CHAIN, COVERLET YARN, CANDLEWICK, TWINE, BATTINGS, COTTON WARPS, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny City, Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail attended to. no9:n89

EASTMAN'S PATENT *Portable Folding* FAMILY BEDSTEADS:

The Best Bedsteads for Family Use in the World.

We manufacture various sizes and styles of both DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDSTEADS, all of which are so arranged as to admit of their being easily folded without removing a bolt or screw, or even disarranging the bedding. When folded they are perfectly portable, and can easily be carried from room to room or from house to house.

To be seen at SMITH & MOTTZ'S, 86 Smithfield street.

no21:o30 H. P. OWENS, Agent.

KNABE'S PIANOS ARE THE BEST MADE.

For sale only by

de1 CHARLOTTE BLUME, 42 Fifth street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE CLOSING OUT SALE.

$50,000 WORTH OF FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

$10,000 Worth of DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, COTTON AND WOOLEN HOSIERY, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, &c.

Also, $5,000 Worth of Gloves,

Of all Descriptions, all of which will be sold at

ACTUAL COST

FOR SIXTY DAYS,

AND MUST BE SOLD

Before removing to my New Building,

*Opposite the Union Depot.*

☞The lease of Store and Dwelling, together with Counters, Shelving, Show Cases, &c., for sale.

J. D. RAMALEY,

334 and 336 Liberty Street,

Opposite Wayne.

no16:TTS

HILLERMAN'S HAT AND FUR EMPORIUM,

IS FILLED FROM CELLAR TO loft with the RICH ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which is offered at

VERY LOW RATES.

Our specialty now is

Ladies' and Gent's FURS,

SLEIGH & CARRIAGE ROBES,

Although prepared with a full line of

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HILLERMAN'S No. 75 Wood Street.

no17:o28

PITTSBURGH GAS SAVING CO.,

Office, No. 2 Merchants' Hotel,

COR. THIRD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

OFFICERS:

JAMES I. BENNET, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ROBT. CHRISTY, Sec'y and Treas'r.

DIRECTORS:

JAS. I. BENNETT, W. W. PATRICK,
ROBT. FINNEY, J. M'D. CROSSAN,
JOHN W. CHAFANT, N. J. RIGLEY,
W. R. NIMICK.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., daily.

no13:n99

KANE'S PATENT PETROLEUM SOAP.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP & BEAUTIFUL.

AN EXQUISITE TOILET AND WASHING SOAP COMBINED,

*KANE'S PETROLEUM SOAP*

After numerous satisfactory tests in hundreds of families, confidently offered to the public, on its established merits, as the best Toilet Soap in the market; as a first-rate Washing Soap and Eradicator of all Cloth Stains. It is also and efficacious emollient, being excellent remedy for all Cutaneous Diseases.

From its peculiar chemical combinations, it is entirely free from unpleasant odors, and foreign substances.

For sale at the principal Druggists and Grocers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. no21:o46

W. J. MYERS.....W. C. HOPPER.....C. A. M. MYERS.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. R. Bulger,)

No. 45 Smithfield St.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

FURNITURE Parlor, Chamber, and Dining Room Sets, OFFICE AND SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Together with a full assortment of

Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,

Constantly on hand and for sale at the

Lowest Cash Prices

ae28:1:28

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—PURE CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE, made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wines:

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25th, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.—*Gentlemen:* Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare. Yours truly

J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

Call and try our California Champagne.

no12:n78 BOUCHER & CO., 36 Dey st., N. Y.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO Soldiers of 1861 and 1862.

All who served three years are entitled to $100 bounty; those serving two years, $50; or who were discharged by reason of wounds, or their heirs.

*Three Months Extra Pay*

Is due Volunteer Officers in the service March 3d, 1865, and discharged, mustered out, or resigned since April 1, 1865.

PENSIONS.—Personally disabled are entitled to $12, $30 or $45, according to degree of disability.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, Attorneys, au7 72 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE BEAVEN, CANDY MANUFACTURER

And dealer in FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c., &c.,

No. 112 Federal Street,

Second door from the First National Bank, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

GET NONE BUT A GROVER & BAKER

For a Holiday Gift. It is reliable, perfect and therefore the best. Don't fail to call and see it at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FIVE CASES BEST DELAINES,

25 Cents per Yard.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS,

12½ Cents per Yard.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS,

16 Cents per Yard.

ONE BALE OF RED FLANNEL,

31 Cents per Yard.

ONE BALE OF CRASH,

12½ Cents per Yard.

ONE CASE OF HEAVY POPLINS,

50 Cents per Yard.

ONE CASE OF MERINOS,

87½ Cents per Yard.

ONE CASE OF BALMORALS,

$1.50.

FIFTY BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES,

$5.00 Each.

TEN PIECES OF BLACK SILK,

$1,25 per Yard.

100 PIECES PLAID POPLINS,

All Very Cheap.

Blankets, Flannels, CLOTHS, SHAWLS, *MOURNING GOODS,* AND Fine Dress Goods, VERY LOW.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER, 92 MARKET STREET.

no27:073:TTS

PITTSBURGH BREWERY.

CARSON

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;", and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. The just veneration of fraternal feeling must be the cherished sentiment of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their impressive lessons we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of the laws, long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made "judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, to the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances adopted in secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created in aid of the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the fourth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats the Senators and Representatives of various other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—one-fourth of the whole number—remain in a condition of political isolation, and fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of the States to elect, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and cordial cherishing of the ancient fraternal feeling, and removes serious cause for discontentment on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would tend to secure to them the repose, with the other peoples enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provision of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that "that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution, that the integrity of the Union in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the Federal Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforth to be considered merely as conquered territory, to be governed by legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the war, Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of conquest, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease."

In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861, by Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the States were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which that relation is or may be suspended or restored."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite Constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to the seats in the respective House of Congress was wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the decision will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so much to the wealth of the nation and to the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having termined, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislatson within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for" "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were precepts by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States, thus destroying the balance so essential to the action of the General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

## THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago, the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,-902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,000, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206,379,-595. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,-387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more, and the expenditures $200,519,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,629, and the expenditures $520,790,946, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be $475,061,280, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $356,429,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $118,632,-208. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the revenue will amount to $430,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of the present duties, but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers, standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments: lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,428 Union soldiers have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $225,205,665.

## THE NAVY.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons, and a like number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,770,000, having been increased $2,570,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $11,324,-520, and the estimate for the coming year amount to $23,568,436.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which are entitled to the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $13,452,979, showing an excess of the latter of $933,993. In addition to this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 25, 1866, including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenue for the year, making unexpended the actual deficiency for the past year is only $233,083—a sum within $14,917 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1865. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing chiefly to the large increase of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and ninety-six miles, an aggregate transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,-410,184. The length of railroad routes in the two months next preceding the 30th June was the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and thirty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and forty miles.

The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and is steady extension in the Southern States indicates their recovery from the calamity and the growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon terms for carrying into effect the Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries for correspondence which hitherto is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communication established under the authority of either, for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

## PUBLIC LAND.

The report of the secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty acres of the public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixty-one acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, rather than early settlement was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the wise development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national welfare and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who settles upon the wild land the right to purchase the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at a minimum price. The homestead policy secures the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy has induced settlement in the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and its influence more signal and far reaching when time shall have given to it a wider development.

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter be adopted, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed in proportion to the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. The restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the usual practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the incipient title to settlement and pre-emption, the march of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

## PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year, the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and six thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the National Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

## TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

## PATENTS FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the treasury to the credit of the Patent Fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

## THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

## REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly creditable to the citizens and to the authorities of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive their efficient and generous co-operation or Congress.

## AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

## PEACE AND GOOD WILL TO ALL MEN.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety have been formed, or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, more just and liberal views of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

## GENERAL TOPICS.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph through Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted and sentenced for infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain diplomatic intercourse, and justly the cause of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia upon his escape from an attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

## THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November last, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to occupy a position on the Rio Grande, to intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Imperial Government that the evacuation would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis in the political interests of the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

## THE INVASION OF CANADA.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Minister of France had suddenly and before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to previous agreement, and that the decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States was not informed by the usual intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus remove the grounds of complaint on the part of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant the hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, was presented by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual Convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed reasonable, but it is referred to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will receive the attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce during the early months of our during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The intention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good-faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and commenced and carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in, or giving aid and comfort to, unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuence of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances, which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the tin e seems ta have come when our government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, as a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the Europsan State have dissented from this principle, and have claimed as their subjects all persons born within their territories, who have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, land afterwards returned transient visits to their native counties, to the service of military duty, or to the inheritance of estates, or as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by Great Britain, have heretofore been the matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the time seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, and from penalties for voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

## CONCLUSION.

In the performances of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interest seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the perils may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of past animosities, and the restoration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great objects, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the great ends ordained by the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *December 4*, 1866.

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

*Mr. President:* Disbandment of the volunteer forces in service at the time the rebel armies surrendered; collecting the arms, ordnance, and military stores scattered over the vast theatre of war; the sale and disposition of unserviceable material; storing in arsenals, magazines, and depots that which might be useful in future war; filling the ranks by recruiting and organizing the regular army under the recent act; the establishment of posts and garrisons on the frontier and in the southern country; testing the various improvements of breech-loading small arms, and supplying them to the army; practical experiments to determine the power of projectiles and fuses, and the comparative resisting qualities of materials; completing seaboard defences and providing them with armaments; planning and carrying on harbor and river improvements; these, with the administration of the laws relating to refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, have constituted the chief operations of the War Department during the past year.

The entire number of volunteer troops to be mustered out was, on May 1, 1865, 1,034,064, and my last annual report recounted the operations of the department until November 15, 1865, when 800,603 troops had been transported, mustered out and paid. The work was actively continued after that date, and on January 20, 1866, 918,722 volunteers had been mustered out; February 15, 952,432; March 10, 967,887; May 1, 986,782; June 30, 1,010,670; November 1, 1866, 1,034,064. Of these, 11,693 were volunteers, white and colored. The aggregate reduction of the colored troops during the year has been 75,024, and at this date one regiment of artillery, one of infantry, and the companies, ing about ten thousand officers and enlisted men, remain in the service. Commenced in May, 1865, the work of discharging and returning volunteers, 1,034,064 in numbers, would have been completed within three months but for the necessity of retaining in service part of that force. The experience of the past year, as well as national emergency require a larger force than is provided by the peace establishment, armies could be swiftly organized to at least the full strength of a million of men.

The reduction of the army has been attended by a corresponding reduction of material and of military establishments. The advanced depots of the Quartermaster's Department, which, during the progress of the war, had been brought up to the front, part of the material sold at advantageous rates or concentrated in five principal depots and arsenals, and in making the sales and issues charged. From May 1, 1865, to August 2, 1866, over 207,000 horses and mules were sold for $15,289,075 54. About 4,400 barracks, hospital and other buildings were sold during the fiscal year for $447,873 14. The sale of irregular and damaged clothing in store produced during fiscal year the sum of $1,000,000. The cost of the volunteer force in service on July 1, 1865, at a daily expense of $2 400, was reduced before June 30, 1866, to 33 vessels, costing $3,000 per diem, and this force since that time has been further reduced. The ocean transportation being now almost entirely conducted by established commercial lines of steamers, and the coasting and river transportation, at an expense of $3,195 333 28, none were remaining in service on June 30, 1866, sales of steamers and other vessels, barges and lighters for river transports, etc., have been made to the amount reported as amounting to $1,152,-295 92. The rates of wagon transportation in the Indian country have also been reduced, and military railroads, which were operated during the war at a total expenditure of $45,422,719 15, and which are officially reported to have possessed 113 engines and 6,665 cars; have all been transferred to companies or boards of public works, in good condition, and are reported to have possessed loyal organizations of directors. Cash sales of railroad equipment to the amount of $3,496,799 32 are reported, and credits for the whole, with interest, $1,200,085 18, leaving due to the United States, on June 30, 1866, principal and interest, $5,570,505. The length of lines which, at the close of hostilities, with an extent of 15,389 miles of lines constructed during the period of hostilities, with a total expenditure of $87,414,073 32 upon it, to all appearance, during the last fiscal year, has been discontinued, the material sold and disposed of, and the employees discharged, only a few conductors and foremen being still retained for cipher correspondence with commanders of important district.

Such subsistence stores as could not be retained for supplying the reduced army have for the most part been sold at satisfactory prices.

The sale of unserviceable and surplus stores pertaining to the signal corps has been effected; most of the officers have been mustered out, and the employees discharged. All the temporary ordnance depots established during the war, with the exception of that at Hilton Head, South Carolina, is in process of abandonment, five have been discontinued, and the supplies have been sent to arsenals for storage, or, when not worth the cost of transportation, have been sold. The improvements at arsenals have been greatly diminished, and their operations limited.

General hospitals, hospital transports and railroad trains, ambulance corps, and a number of medical purveying depots have been dispensed with, and all perishable articles of medicines and hospital supplies, in excess of the requirements of a peace establishment, have been disposed of by public sale at advantageous rates, and the reserved supplies concentrated at a few depots, principally at old or permanent military medical and hospital property amount to $4,044,261 59.

But the sale and disposition of these large amounts of perishable and perishable stores still leave on hand an adequate supply of war material to meet any emergency, that can possibly arise. The ordnance, clothing, equipage, quartermaster, subsistence, hospital, and ordnance stores, arms, ammunition, and field artillery is sufficient for the immediate equipment of the volunteer force, and of troops already ready to respond to the national call, and, with our vast means of transportation and rapid organization developed during the war, supplies can be shipped, armed, equipped, and concentrated at whatever points military emergency may require. While, therefore, the war expenses have been reduced to the lowest point consistent with economical peace establishment, the national military strength remains unimpaired and in condition to be promptly put forth.

While the reduction of the volunteer force and the advantageous disposition or concentration of war material were thus successfully accomplished, and the dismembering influence and power of the country, recruiting and reorganizing the regular army favorably progressed. In consequence of the difficulty in procuring enlistments for five years, and the large number of men were required for the volunteer service, 153 companies of the regular army, as then authorized, were unorganized on May 24, 1865, but in the middle of the following July these companies had been completed. Under the act of July 28, 1866, the army now comprises 10 regiments, or 120 companies of cavalry, 5 regiments, or 60 companies, of artillery, and 45 regiments, or 45 companies of infantry; of which cavalry and the infantry regiments are composed of colored men, and 4 infantry regiments of men who were wounded in the line of their duty. One regiment of white cavalry has been fully recruited on September 15; the other regiment, assigned to the Pacific coast, is very nearly completed. 48 of the 54 companies required to convert into regiments the single battalions of the infantry three-battalion regiments of the former organization have been completed and sent to their regiments. The 4 Veteran Reserve regiments have been consolidated to 3, to which two of the men may be assigned as invalid corps, the men may be usefully employed in guarding stores, posts and cemeteries, or

Continued from Third Page.

vigorously, under the immediate patronage of benevolent societies. A superintendent of education, devoting his whole time to his work, is stationed at the bureau headquarters in each State, and all bureau officers co-operate with him. It is estimated that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the Southern States. Schools for refugee white children are also established. Their formation is everywhere encouraged by the bureau. There has been but little uniformity of action in different States in respect to the administration of justice. Assistant commissioners have been instructed to transfer military jurisdiction as rapidly as possible to State judicial tribunals. This has been done completely in some States, while in Virginia, Louisiana and Texas bureau courts are still in existence. A claim division, instituted in March last, and aided by officers and agents throughout the States, has sought to prevent frauds upon colored soldiers in the efforts of collect unpaid claims. One hundred and twenty-five claims were paid through the office of the Commissioner and 73 rejected at his office; 1,532 are in process of adjustment; the aggregate amount collected and paid is $10,325.00. Detailed reports are given of the operation of the bureau in each State and the District of Columbia. Transportation is reported to have furnished 206,352 destitute freed people and 237 refugees. 13,414,573 rations were issued between June 1, 1865, and September 1, 1866. The average number per month, to colored and freedmen, was 891,569; the average number per month, to whites, 39,809. The issue to whites increased until June 30, 1866, when issues to freedmen and refugees were about twenty-four to one. On the 30d instant, the number supported of both classes has diminished. Rigid scrutiny has been exercised to prevent issue to any but the absolutely destitute, and large parts of the ration not actually needed were cutoff. Officers were directed to hold each plantation, county, parish, and town responsible for its own poor, but to very little purpose, for, with few exceptions, the State authorities have failed to contribute to the relief of the class of persons supported by the government. Owing to the failure of crops in the districts of nineteen of circular 10, of August 22, could not be rigidly enforced. Upon the application of state officials, special issues were being made to certain districts for the support of their pauper population. Rations are sold to teachers and agent of benevolent societies, under the same rules that apply to such purchases made by commissioned officers. Bureau hospitals receive the usual freedmen's ration. The amount of land now in the possession of the bureau is 272,351 acres, to be increased by 258 tracts in Tennessee, of which the number of acres has not been reported. The aggregate number of parcels of town property, not included in the above, which have been in possession of the bureau is 3,724, of which 2,605 have been restored, leaving a balance of 1,119 parcels of town property. The balance in hand of the freedmen fund is ..... $382,383 32

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| The balance of district destitute fund..... | 18,338 67 |
| The balance of appropriation..... | 6,458,250 50 |
| | 7,156,981 49 |
| The estimated amount due subsistence department..... | $297,000 00 |
| The transporation reported unpaid..... | 26 015 94 |
| The transportation estimated due..... | 20,000 00 |
| Estimated amount due medical department..... | 100,000 00 |
| Estimated amount due quartermaster department..... | 200,000 00 |
| | 643,015 54 |
| Total balance for all purposes of expenditure..... | 6,513,965 55 |

The Commissioner estimates the additional funds necessary for the next fiscal year as follows:

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|---|---|
| Salaries of assistant commissioners, sub-assistants and agents. | $147,500 00 |
| Salaries of clerks..... | 82,500 00 |
| Stationery and printing..... | 65,000 00 |
| Quarters and fuel..... | 200,000 00 |
| Subsistence stores..... | 1,500,000 00 |
| Medical department..... | 500,000 00 |
| Transportation..... | 800,000 00 |
| School superintendents..... | 25,000 00 |
| Buildings for schools and asylums, including construction, rental, and repairs..... | 500,000 00 |
| Telegraphing and postage..... | 18,000 00 |
| Total..... | $4,838,000 00 |

In compliance with recent enactments of Congress, commissioners to assess the value of slaves enlisted into the United states army during the war have been appointed for Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but their reports have not yet been received.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to again express my obligations to the chief officers of this and their subordinates, who, in reducing the War Department to a peace establishment, have evinced the same diligence, ability, and fidelity to the interests of the government that distinguished them during the labors, anxiety, and vicissitudes of the war, and contributed so much to its successful termination.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
*Secretary of War.*

## Summary of the Reports of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The following is a summary of the Postmaster General's report:

The expenditures for the year exceed the receipts $685,093.69. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was 11-5 per cent., and the increase of expenditures 12 per cent. Including the standing appropriation for free mail matter, $700,000, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended. The actual deficency for the past year is therefore $585,093.69. The whole length of mail routes in operation the past year was 180,921 miles.

During the month of the service in the late insurgent States was in operation only part of the year. The net postal liabilities from those States, while in operation, exceed the receipts by $75,383. There has been, during the past year in those States of 1,016 routes, 41,872 miles, and $1,137,383 annual cost. More than one half of these mail routes in those States have been put in operation, comprising nearly nine-tenths of the railroad routes. Contractors have been fined 36,305 for delinquencies. There has been an increase in the postage upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries amounting to $469,200. Liberal postal conventions have been concluded with Italy and Switzerland. A basis for a new convention with Great Britain has been agreed upon, containing many advantages. An international treaty with Brazil is also proposed. Considerable space is devoted to the Mail Steamship Line to Japan and China. The Postmaster General concurs with his predecessor in the opinion that the steamships of the main line from San Francisco, via Honolulu and China should not be required to touch at the Sandwich islands, but Congress must determine the condition of the bureau urges a liberal policy toward the enterprise. The free delivery is in operation in forty-six of the principal cities, and is working satisfactorily. The number of the order offices in operation is 768, against 347 last year, and 67 more are to be established in the Pacific States and the Territories. The business compared with that of last year has almost trebled. He recommends further legislation upon the subject to correct inconsistencies and for the improvement of the system. Much space is devoted to miscellaneous matters.

The following is a summary of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: Receipts have exceeded the estimate, $560,50.04. The expenditures have fallen short of the estimates, $2,000,529,235,50. He recommends further diminution in the Internal tax, and says to the present generation, with proper economy, can pay the debt. He regrets, notwithstanding the large reduction of the national debt, and the satisfactory condition in other respects of the national finances, that no progress had been made since his last report, towards specie payments. He explains at length, his action concerning the disposal of surplus gold.

He recommends that national banks be compelled to redeem at a single Atlantic city curtailment of the currency; careful revision of the laws imposing duties on imports and internal taxes; the issue of twenty year, or less, of bonds at 5 per cent., payable in England or Germany to an amount sufficient to absorb the 6 per cent. bonds now held in Europe, and to meet the demand there for actual and permanent investment, and the rehabitation of the southern states. He urges these recommendations at length, and says he is of opinion that specie payments may be resumed and ought to be resumed as early as the 1st day of July 1867.

The public debt, October 31st, 1866, exclusive of cash in the Treasury, was $2,681,636,906 54. Cash in the Treasury, $139,226,960 62. As to the commercial intercourse with the British American Provinces the Secretary adverts to his opinion that until our revenue system is fully revised and adjusted to the financial situation of the country, this subject should not be placed beyond the control of Congress, but should be left to concurrent legislation, and such regulations may be authorized by law to prescribe. The remainder of the report is devoted to statistical details.

### A Remarkable Fact.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A remarkable fact is exhibited by the report of the Postmaster General, the excess of expenditures, he says, for the past fiscal year, have exceeded the receipts $685,000, and yet the liabilities in the Southern States exceeded the receipts only $700,000, therefore the deficiency in the loyal states during the year must have been $600,700.

### Trials of Femians.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.—It is not intimated that the Government will have a special commission for the trial of the remaining Fenian prisoners, as at one time expected. The short time of the judges being too much occupied to admit of it. It is said, however, that the trials will come off at the January assizes.

### Cholera in St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Advices from St. Thomas to Nov. 18th, report that the Asiatic cholera has broken out there. The number of cases is not specified, but four of the persons attacked died within twenty-four hours. The yellow fever and small-pox is also prevalent to a considerable extent.

### Fire at Oil City—Three Persons Burned to Death.

OIL CITY, December 3.—A fire occurred last evening in a small frame house near the depot, occupied by John Donavon. An old man one hundred years old, a laborer aged thirty, and a boy aged eleven years, were burned to death.

### From Up the Alleghany.

FRANKLIN, December 3.—River at Franklin sixty-two inches, Oil City fifty-three inches, and at Oleopolis seventy-four inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

### Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 3.—A fire occurred last night on Florida street. It destroyed a grocheries store and Farmar's Candle Factory. The loss is about $10,000; partially insured.

### United States Senator from Florida.

CHARLESTON, December 3.—Information has been received here of the election of Marvin as United States Senator from Florida, for six years from March next.

### Sympathy With Jeff. Davis.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 1.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day adopted resolution of sympathy with Jeff. Davis.


# THE MASS WELCOME.

## Judge Carter's Address.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Mass Welcome to the Republican members of Congress came off here this forenoon, and was a fine affair. The following is Judge Carter's Address of Welcome:

"GENTLEMEN:—It is made my pleasure and duty by the loyal citizens of the District of Columbia, under their various organizations, to tender a welcome to the Union members of the Thirty-ninth Congress. In their name, I now welcome you, one and all, to their hospitality. The welcome is given as an expression of respect for your wisdom and patriotism as national law-makers, as well as municipal legislators of this District, yielding all honor to the nation's defenders in the field and without reflecting upon the other branches of the Government or the integrity of the distinguished functionaries who occupy the seats of executive and judicial power, and with no disposition to flattery. I am permitted to say that a nation saved bears testimony that we tender no mistaken regard. A nation saved from the conspiracies of European powers; saved from the parricidal efforts of domestic foes; saved from bankruptcy; saved from slavery; a nation saved, not in sins but from its sins; a nation saved in all its liberties at home, to be and continue the prophet of liberty for the world, and that nation transferred to the catalogue of nations by the very process of its trials from an experimental to a permanent power. These sentiments are made painfully clear by the national trials, fresh in the memory of all, through which the republic passed and is passing to certain triumph, together with your unintimidation to principle and Roman firmness in its defence, command the honor of our own political and personal regard. Much has been done—much remains to be done. It has been well and happily said that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, that people have spoken at the ballot box, in our theory of government the source of power. In their electoral judgment they have demanded that the ways of the nation shall be readjusted, in such wise as to assure personal liberty to all without regard to color condition, in the light of this deliberate and emphatic verdict of the people, made inevitable by the memories of sacrifice and blood, you are admonished by law that the great national trust shall be administered in a spi it of universal liberty. It is not our province or purpose to suggest what laws should be made. The significance of tender of hospitality is the expression of our implicit confidence that whatever is needed to be enacted into law within the Constitution, will be accomplished through your legislative deliberations, and the nation, born again, will still go on in its high career of political and material prosperity.

Mr. Colfax replied in a neat and telling speech, in which he dealt many telling hits at the President and Southern sympathizing party of the North.

### LETTER FROM ANAWAN.

**A Swindler Caught and Committed—Pittsburgh Merchants Victimized—Retiring Register and Recorder—Banquets and Masonic Manifestations—Interesting Proceedings—Mrs. Hughes Convicted of the Concealment of her Bastard Child—A Pardon Anticipated.**

GREENSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3, 1866.

John C. Bechly, quite a young and prepossessing man, was brought here on Saturday last from Lebanon county, by an officer of that county, on a warrant issued by Esquire John E. Laird. It appears that James Agnew, some ten years ago, was in the habit of selling Bechly cattle, and some time ago, Bechly came along again, saying he had just been to Pittsburgh buying goods. Seeing that Agnew had some fine horses, he proposed to buy four of them. At the time he said he thought he had some three thousand dollars in the bank at Lebanon, and proposed to give his note at sixty days, for nine hundred and fifty dollars, the exact amount which Agnew agreed to do. But the latter not being fully satisfied in the matter, went down to Lebanon and found he had no money in the bank there, and no credit either. He then came back here and took advice, sued out a warrant and went back and found a warrant there for Bechlys, arrest from Pittsburgh, for getting some three thousand dollars worth of goods on false pretences. His uncle settled the latter while he was brought here and committed to jail by Esquire Laird, on last Friday, in default of $2,000 bail, to await his trial at the latter charge. Who the Pittsburghers were of whom he bought the goods I could not learn, but they are known as such, also, as he had no money to buy goods with.

Quite an interesting entertainment came off at the Kittaning House last Saturday night, on the occasion of Mr. W. C. Guffy vacating his office as Register and Recorder. About one hundred hungry individuals (they say actions speak louder than words, hence I say hungry,) met per invitation at the Kettering House and partook of such a repast only the portly Kettering and his better-half know how to get up; after which a meeting was organized in the parlors. Dr. John Collin, Chairman, and Mr. James W. Wilson, Secretary. The chairman stated the object to be the presentation to Mr. Guffey of a Masonic ring by the citizens of Sewickly, his native township. Mr. James M Clark, of Guffey's station was chosen to make the presentation, in doing which he said:

MR. GUFFY—In behalf of your fellow-citizens whom I have the honor to represent, allow me to express these kindly feelings towards you as a man, a brother, and a good citizen, and their appreciation of the manly, honorable and impartial manner in which you have discharged your duties as an officer. And while they regret your loss as a public officer, it is gratifying to know that you are succeeded by a man in whom all have confidence, namely, Samuel Rock, Esq. I am especially instructed by your fellow-citizens, in your native township, to present you this Masonic emblem as a memorial, not only of your public services but as a brother Mason. Please accept the gift with it our best wishes for your prosperity, and may you ever be worthy this insignia.

Mr. Guffy replied briefly, saying that to be the recipient of such a token honored as above was indeed an honor; yet notwithstanding the associations of which it should ever be a gentle remembrance. He valued the demonstrations of friendship he had received on that occasion from his fellow-citizens as the greatest compliment of his life. In the one case he would endeavor to conform his actions toward all men within the circumscribed circle of the compass and the square, and in the other he trusted he would merit a continuance of their respect and confidence. He then requested Rev. W. R. Moore, of Mt. Pleasant, to thank his friends in his name. Mr. Moore said:

I could easily thank any man or company for any well meant favor under such circumstances, and if any doubt exists in any ingenious mind here present, it can easily be tried. (Laughter.) I shall struggle to bear all such trials manfully. I will further say, gentlemen, that you could not have some three thousand dollars in the bank at Lebanon, and proposed to give his note at sixty days, for nine hundred and fifty dollars, the exact amount which Agnew agreed to do. But the latter not being fully satisfied in the matter, went down to Lebanon and found he had no money in the bank there, and no credit either. He then came back here and took advice, sued out a warrant and went back and found a warrant there for Bechlys, arrest from Pittsburgh, for getting some three thousand dollars worth of goods on false pretences. His uncle settled the latter while he was brought here and committed to jail by Esquire Laird, on last Friday, in default of $2,000 bail, to await his trial at the latter charge. Who the Pittsburghers were of whom he bought the goods I could not learn, but they are known as such, also, as he had no money to buy goods with.

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